

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOLUME XXIX.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

NUMBER 51

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

J. J. SHANNON,
R. F. JONES,
J. S. HAMILTON,
J. L. POWELL.

Official Journal of the City and State.

Official Journal for the Publication of the
Laws of the United States.

JACKSON, MISS.

TEACHER'S CONVENTION.

Preliminary to a general Convention next summer a Teacher's Convention will be held in the City of Jackson, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next. The importance of the occasion will, it is hoped, secure the attendance of every professional Teacher who can possibly attend. Through the courtesy of the Presidents of the several Railroads, delegates to the Convention will be conveyed at HALF FARE.

Those intending to come will please notify W. C. White, or H. W. Pierce, so that homes may be prepared for them during the session of the Convention.

The Editors of the State are kindly solicited to publish this notice.

THOS. S. GATHRIGHT,
T. G. RICE,
H. F. JOHNSON,
H. W. PIERCE,
W. C. WHITE.

G. F. Raworth, Esq., a gentleman of extensive railroad experience, has been appointed Superintendent of the Southern Railroad vice Capt. Slaughter, resigned.

The public debt of the United States is being reduced at the rate of about one million dollars a day. At that rate seven years will wipe out the whole debt. Truly, this is a wonderful country.

John Mitchell has returned from exile, and was expected to pass through Washington on Sunday, for Richmond. The Irish citizens proposed giving him an ovation.

President Johnson some time since issued a proclamation designating the 29th instant as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and we notice the Governors of several of the States have done likewise.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found a true bill against Alfred Conover, who stands indicted for perjury and subornation of perjury in the investigation into the charge sought to be brought against Mr. Davis, of complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln.

"Tell it in Gath." The Summit Commercial has, it seems, read French. How much? Has it ever learned anything else? If the we or she of the Commercial has time to be hypercritical, we think some time may be found to give us a few lessons. We confess we would like to take them from a certain kind of teacher. Byron says, "Tis sweet to be schooled into a strange tongue by —." Our learned critic must fill up the quotation.

WHAT GOOD?—Brick Pomeroy is advocating a National Democratic Convention, and the Mobile Tribune endorses the idea. Let us have a union of patriotic feeling, and less of party.—Vicksburg Herald.

You are right, Colonel. The late elections in the North show what "party" has done there. When the Democracy are willing to drop "party" and go hand in hand with all the advocates of union and harmony, we will experience but little trouble in taming radicalism from power.

Mr. Geo. W. McClahan, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has declined to send the Northern mail from New Orleans by way of Mobile as formerly. He states that the proprietors of the "Atlantic route," having adopted a quick schedule, by which they are to run through from New Orleans to New York in thirty-seven hours and forty-two minutes, twelve or fourteen hours less than the time required by the "Southern route," while the existing branch at Grand Junction continues.

The message of Gov. Jenkins of Georgia is a very sensible document. He gives the amendment a thorough sifting section by section and tells the people to let it alone. He urges federal troops to avoid sectional bickerings and await the return of a better feeling among the Northern people. Says not to "rage and wrangle" ephemeral issues, but be busy with the real, abiding concerns of life. Thus shall we emerge from this period of ostracism, wiser, more thriving, and more respected than ever.

Butler's New York Speech.

Dr. Ben. F. Butler, the hero of the capture of the spoons in New Orleans, the bottled chieftain of Bermuda Hundred and Fort Fisher, recently undertook to make a speech to his friends in New York. He held forth in the City Hall Park. All Five Points, the Tribune declares, was out to hear and see him. The policemen who ringed the stand looked grave as they cast their eyes around and saw the hundreds of heavy jaws and villainously low brows in the crowd. They knew the men and saw trouble ahead. As soon as he began to speak there were cries of "Spoons!" "Put him out!" "Gen. Butler can't make no speech!" "Give us a song, Butler!" The latter cry was taken up and prolonged, and from many a throat came the words: "Give us a song, Butler; give us a song!"

The outcry about spoons was kept up for some time, but finally an opportunity was given him to say something, when he utterly lost his temper and stammered out a lot of trash of which the following is a fair sample:

You have taken your time, now I will take mine. [Cries of "Good," and cheers, followed by groans, hisses and prolonged noise.] I am in no hurry. We have got all the afternoon before us, and nothing else to do. When this war was closed—[renewed cheering, laughter, groans and noises]—when the last rebel in the South had surrendered—[cat calls, cheers, groans &c.]—when their citizens became substantially paroled prisoners of war, [A large apple was here thrown at the General, which struck him on the breast; it was picked up and handed to him, and for a space it seemed as though he would be allowed to proceed, but the crowd from their station on the City Hall steps, gave the signal, and disorder and confusion again resumed its sway.] General Butler put on his hat as if he had come to stay, and a friend advised him to put on his overcoat, but he replied, "I am all right." Again essaying to speak, he said: "Since I have been standing here, fellow-citizens, I could not help but remember how much quieter all these fellows were in 1864—[cheers and groans]—when, instead of having a traitor at the head of this Government, we had an honest, true patriot, and when this city was under the rule of a chief officer who could control it. [The noise and confusion which here took place is indescribable, and General Butler retired further back on the platform. A man on the City Hall steps was seen violently gesticulating and addressing the crowd.] Advancing again, General Butler said: "Oh, no, fellow-citizens, there is no use—there is no reason why I should play the blackguard. I am not a President, nor a Vice President. I will not go into any controversy with an angry crowd."

After this the noise and confusion became indescribable, and Haynau was compelled to retire further back on the platform and consult his friends, when blackguard epithets, unfit for publication, were hurled at him in quick succession. He soon discovered his efforts were useless, and quit. Then Gen. Walbridge tried to quiet the crowd. A vote was taken, and a unanimous decision given that Butler should resume his speech. He took the stand and commenced wading into the Democracy without groans. "The crowd could not stand it, and groans, hisses and epithets drowned the Doctor's voice. He paused again until a little order was restored, when he opened on the crowd in this fashion:

In 1863 the men who are now hallooing and hooting were the men who were killing negro children! They are the men who were murdering babies, when they dare not look a man in the face; [cheers and groans, those of the mob nearest the stand who could hear the speaker, shouting and dancing with rage, and the police busy keeping them back;] and when the power of the armies of the United States came here they were the first to bow their heads. [Cheers and groans.] Why the poor fools. [Laughter and groans.] I have faced your superiors in Baltimore and New Orleans. [Great disorder and excitement; three cheers for General Butler.] I have hung your better, [cheers,] and if you do not behave I shall get the chance to do the same to you. [Three cheers for Butler.] I have seen many more than you with arms in their hands, with minie rifles and muskets and bayonets, and I did not flinch from them. Do you suppose I shall flinch from onion-stinking breath? [Laughter, groans and cheers.] A man who has smelt gunpowder can stand garlic. [Laughter, groans and cheers.] You, the booters here, think you are the equals of the negro; oh, no! [Tremendous cheers and groans.] The negro is as much, as immeasurably your superior

as Heaven is above the hell where you are going. [Cheers and groans.] I do not respect you, and I certainly do not want your respect. You may be quite sure I do not fear you. You are not to overpower free speech and free thought, and insane howlings will not take the place of argument. Now then, men of the Five Points, [laughter and cheers,] bullies of the bawdy house! thieves of the lobby! and burglars of the Toombs, [laughter, cheers, groans and howls, resembling a chorus of Pandemonium.] I simply declare here, as the voice of this nation, that you are not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise, [great excitement] and in no better way than this could you demonstrate the fact.

This was too much for the mixed audience of Ben. and he was soon found to leave the stand again, receiving in return for the vial of wrath poured on the heads of his spectators, hisses, groans, and curses loud and long. And thus closed the speech of the Massachusetts pifferer in the great city of New York. How unlike his visit to the same city in 1864. Then he quattered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel surrounded with bayonets and commanded men to appear before him, and when they declined to bow to his will rooms at Fort Lafayette were assigned them. For the riotous conduct of the thoughtless New York crowd Dr. Ben. must blame his own party. During the war men were incarcerated in prisons, speakers mobbed and exiled and newspaper offices destroyed, and lately the President of the United States was compelled to leave the stand by the infamous conduct of a lot of lawless republicans. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," Dr. Ben.

The New York Herald classes Gov. Humphreys among "the old class who so long misruled the South"—the "old time politicians"—the "rebel leaders who are opposing the true interests of the South." To those who know the Governor's antecedents, this classification will seem very ridiculous indeed—especially, when it is added that he "seeks not his country's good, but his own advancement," and that he and other "rebel leaders" named, "care not to see the South restored to its privileges unless they can be restored to their old positions of power and patronage." The Herald in its zealous advocacy of the Constitutional amendment, should not be so reckless in its charges. Governor Humphreys never was a politician, and is not now. He never belonged to the "old clan" referred to by the Herald, and while he was, after the light began, a most zealous and efficient "rebel," he is now as zealous for the reconstruction of the Union upon just and constitutional terms. We presume he never held office in his life until he was elected Captain of the Sunflower Guards; and surely it was not his fault that the people of Mississippi would make him their Governor. He did not seek the position he honors so well.

Gov. Perry of South Carolina, has published a long letter in reply to Chas. W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, who urged South Carolina to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. He expresses the conviction that the Amendment can never gain the assent of three-fourths of the States. He reviews sections of the Amendment *seriatim*, and gives his views against each at some length. He closes his letter in these words: "Let me conclude by assuring you that as feeble as South Carolina may be and as powerless as you say she is to protect herself, she is nevertheless able to maintain amid all her oppressions her honor and unswerving will never voluntarily accept her own degradation."

PRENTISS HOUSE.—There was rumor about a month since that Gen. McMackin was no longer connected with the Prentiss House, and that he had retired to private life, with the well earned laurels of being the best-laid lord in the world. But he has done no such thing, as we know from recent observation, and as the public are again informed in a card to be found in our columns. He is still *Manager* of this excellent hotel, and most ably sustains his reputation as a good feeder. Travelers will always find first class accommodations at the Prentiss House, with the General and several polite attaches to do the honors.

Florida Davis late assistant Sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate died in New Orleans the other day. During the war he was a member of the 23d Louisiana regiment.

Conflicting Legal Opinions.

The question arose, at the last term of the Coahoma Circuit Court, as to the validity of contracts made, wherein the consideration was in Confederate money, for some act done in furtherance of the Southern cause. Judge Yerger held that the private contracts of individuals made during the existence of the war, was in accordance with the regulations of the only power which had jurisdiction over them, and are to be construed, not by the light of subsequent events, but by the state of things actually existing when the contracts were made. And in summing up his decision Judge Yerger argues that the contract being made between the citizens of the State of Mississippi, owing temporary allegiance and obedience to the laws of the Confederate States, not in violation of the policy of the United States, or the State of Mississippi, then and there existing, but made in accordance with the public policy of the power having possession of the territory and control of the allegiance and duty of the parties to the contract, is binding, and can be enforced in the Courts of the State of Mississippi.

On the other hand we have before us the decision of Judge A. M. Clayton, of the 7th District, relative to the validity of "contracts" based on Confederate Treasury notes, in which he differs in toto with Judge Yerger. Judge Clayton says the issuance of these notes by the Congress of the Confederate States was done by virtue of the war power in the Constitution, and was an exercise of a belligerent right. Indeed, almost every act of the Confederate Congress related to the conduct of the war, and to the means necessary to give it the greatest aid and efficiency. These all sunk with the Confederacy. The political and civil rights of the people of the South depend on the provisions of the new or altered system, in the absence of treaty stipulations on the subject. The abolition of the whole rebel debt, as it is called by the superior power—the extinction of the government which created it—and the annulment of all the laws which ever gave it vitality, make it impossible to recover upon the notes themselves. The same reasoning Judge Clayton says, applies with all its force to the suit brought to recover the amount agreed to be paid for a substitute to serve in the Confederate army; and the same result must follow. In neither of these cases can a suit be sustained. We are not prepared to venture an opinion as to the decision of either of these able jurists. It is a point the High Court alone can settle.

FINANCIAL BREAKERS.—The Richmond Examiner's New York correspondent predicts there are breakers ahead. The Conservative "Journal of Commerce" and the Radical "Independent" for once sound the same warning note. An inflated currency has begotten boundless credit, and boundless credit will eventuate in a boundless smash. Add \$3,000,000 of national bank currency to the green-back currency, consider that every dollar is afloat somewhere, and then say how contraction is to be effected, without bringing ruin upon the community. But "contraction must come sooner or later," quoth the "Independent." The existing inflation must be checked, declares the "Journal of Commerce." Take the daily exchanges at the New York Clearing House as an illustration of the necessity. Says this correspondent, six years ago they ranged from \$20,000,000 to \$22,000,000, and were then considered excessive. Now they run up to \$160,000,000, and manufacturers go on manufacturing, and importers go on importing, and merchants go on with their system of unlimited credit, and the Wall street gamblers go on gambling, and the multitude clamor against contraction—all under some vague expectation that Providence will suspend the laws of finance and postpone disaster indefinitely.

A Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas has decided telegraph companies are common carriers, and responsible for the delivery of messages. For failing to deliver one sent by M. G. Wanger, the company pays \$450 50 damages.

The message of the Governor of Georgia strongly opposed the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and says the amendment is equally novel and unjust. He computes the funded debt of the State at \$5,840,000. He says the planting interests of Georgia can never be what they once were. He deprecates oppression of the debtor class by creditors. The message is very long, and mostly devoted to State topics. The Speaker of the House opened the session with a speech opposing the constitutional amendment which was received with applause.

Governor Humphreys to the Press Convention.

The following creditable letter from our worthy Governor, was read at the Press Dinner in Vicksburg, on Tuesday last:

JACKSON, Nov. 5, 1866.

My Dear Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of your kind and flattering invitation to attend a public dinner, to be given by the citizens of Vicksburg, in honor of the members of the Press Convention, I beg leave to express my high appreciation of the manner in which you have spoken of my course as a public servant. I regret that the condition of my health is such as to preclude the acceptance of your invitation. I regret it the more for the course pursued towards myself individually by the press of our State has been marked always by forbearance and kindness, while the magnanimity displayed concerning the errors of my administration has elicited my warmest gratitude, and made me desirous of meeting personally and socially such a large, influential, and intelligent body of our citizens, whose aid in many a trying hour has strengthened and encouraged me in the "right way." I hope that much good may result from the coming together of so many of the representatives of the press, and that the interchange of social and political ideas may result in making them all united in the best course to pursue in our present social and political condition. In conclusion, permit me to propose this toast:

Our State—May her future be free from the misfortunes that have darkened her past history.

I am, sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Miss.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE NEGRO.

The London Times, in dilating on the subject of negro suffrage in the United States, says:

Why cannot the negro be declared a citizen and invested with all the rights of a man? The real answer is that he is not a citizen, and cannot be made a citizen by a proclamation or a law. We have unfortunately had a little experience of our own in this matter. We gave the Jamaica negro, in common with his white master, civil equality and the right of self-government, and see how it has ended. All the negro's instincts and habits go in the other direction. He is careless, credulous and dependent; easily excited, easily duped, easily frightened; always the ready victim of the stronger will. He is material for the hands of anybody who wishes to make use of him. Invested with full political rights, the race must be a magazine of mischief. In Jamaica it appeared that the negroes would imitate, at a day's notice, any absurd delusion as to the authority and wishes of the British Queen, or of the Commissioners, or anybody else; but what they were always looking for was something to be given them, or something to be done for them, or some law to make them all rich, happy land owners, and tax free forever. Such men are not citizens, call them so or we will.

GOV. THROCKMORTON'S MESSAGE.—Gov. Throckmorton, in a special message to the Legislature, on the condition of the country and Federal relations, says that the true sentiment of our people is misunderstood by our Northern brethren, and that with indignation the assertion of politicians that we are still rebellious, that we do not desire the restoration of the Union, that Union men are in danger of assassination, that without military protection they could not remain, and that thousands are leaving; asks the Legislature to that effect, and to solemnly pledge the State authorities to protect life and property without regard to political sentiment. He suggests that negro testimony be admitted in all cases, recommends that the taxes collected from negroes be applied to their education; says he hopes the Legislature will make all the laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons without regard to color.

We are requested by General Dudley, U. S. A., to correct a reportorial error in the sentiment offered by him at the press dinner. The General says he is no politician, and designed to compliment no party. His sentiment was: "The true conservative element of the country—the fighting men of both armies." The General offered this sentiment one year ago, and he sticks to it. He says he has fought them, and he lived with them, and he is willing to trust the fighting men."

An ex-Confederate soldier, named E. Moth, committed suicide in New York on the 13th ult., by inhaling the fumes of charcoal gas. He was sixty years of age.

SPORTING IN THE SOUTH.—From all Northern cities large sales are reported of fowling pieces and ammunition to be sent South, and from the heavy shipments of these articles to that section it is thought that game must be exceedingly abundant. The Cincinnati Commercial, states that the bulk of the firearms and ammunition sold in that market are for the Southern negroes, who are eager to avail themselves of their new privilege of "owning a gun."

As an instance of the hard times in Georgia, it is said by an exchange that a plantation in that State will yield a bale of cotton to the acre, under favorable circumstances, and which has always been valued at \$25,000, is now offered for \$6,000, but cannot find a purchaser.

Orders have been received at Cincinnati from Head-Centre Stephens for enlisted officers in the Fenian cause, to leave for New York without delay, and prepare to cross the ocean. The officers left Friday evening. No privates will leave at present. From the east a number of privates will join the expedition.

There is a company in Trieste that owns seventy steamships. It runs twelve regular lines of steam vessels every month, and is at once a great marine insurance, and a financial company, as well as a steamship company; that it has agents in every bourse of the world, supports enormous printing and engraving offices, publishes three journals in two different languages; has shipyards, boiler shops, arsenals, in a word, a naval organization vast enough to make the Austrian fleet, where it is located, almost a nation.

NOT SO BAD.—James Brooks is re-elected to Congress in New York by over six thousand majority. W. E. Dodge, a radical, now holds this seat under the pretence of a contested election and the action of a revolutionary Congress. John Morrissey and Fernando Wood have also gained handsome majorities. Morrissey beat Horace Greely nearly ten thousand votes.

In Pennsylvania the increase of the Democratic vote over that in 1864 is one per cent.; in Ohio eight per cent., and in Indiana seven and three-tenths per cent.

FROM SAVANNAH.—A special dispatch from Savannah to the Charleston Courier says that two citizens, sentenced to death by a military commission, were discharged from custody by the United States district attorney, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and turned over to the civil authorities. These are the last of the military prisoners in Georgia.

The constitutional amendment was referred to both houses on the 5th with instructions to report as soon as practicable. A. H. Stephens opposes, and thinks the legislature should act immediately on the subject, and settle the question so far as Georgia is concerned. The rejection of the amendment is deemed certain.

UNITED STATES VS. HON. DURAN K. MCRAE.—This is a suit on trial by the United States government to get information from the defendant, who was the Liverpool agent of the Confederate States, as to what property he had in his possession belonging to his late government.

Application was made in court on the 23d ultimo for further time to answer the bill, on the ground that the defendant had been abroad for nearly six months, but he had now returned, and his instructions had been taken. After some discussion the chief clerk of the court gave the defendant a fortnight's time, upon payment of the costs of the application.—English paper.

Here are the counts, six in number, on which Beas Butler proposes that President Johnson shall be impeached:

- 1st. The attempts of the President to bring Congress into public hatred and contempt.
- 2d. A corrupt use of the "power of removals and appointments."
- 3d. Neglect to execute laws passed over his veto.
- 4th. The abuse of the pardoning power.
- 5th. Declaring peace without the assent of Congress.
- 6th. Complicity with the New Orleans riot.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.—Maj. John Scott of Fauquier county, Va., author of the "Lost Principle," is about to publish a book entitled "Partisan Life in the South; or Three Years with Mosby and his men." Rev. J. W. Jones is collecting materials for a "Religious History of the Army of Northern Virginia." Charles Gayarre is writing a "History of Louisiana," and William Gilmore Simms a "History of South Carolina"—both of them for schools.

SPORTING IN THE SOUTH.—From all Northern cities large sales are reported of fowling pieces and ammunition to be sent South, and from the heavy shipments of these articles to that section it is thought that game must be exceedingly abundant. The Cincinnati Commercial, states that the bulk of the firearms and ammunition sold in that market are for the Southern negroes, who are eager to avail themselves of their new privilege of "owning a gun."

As an instance of the hard times in Georgia, it is said by an exchange that a plantation in that State will yield a bale of cotton to the acre, under favorable circumstances, and which has always been valued at \$25,000, is now offered for \$6,000, but cannot find a purchaser.

Orders have been received at Cincinnati from Head-Centre Stephens for enlisted officers in the Fenian cause, to leave for New York without delay, and prepare to cross the ocean. The officers left Friday evening. No privates will leave at present. From the east a number of privates will join the expedition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Milling cotton is quoted at 30 1/2¢.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The rumor that by a secret treaty the army of Belgium would be placed at the disposal of the French Emperor in case of war, is discarded.

VAGUE RUMORS are about that Maximilian has been offered the crown of Poland under certain eventualities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Government of Russia has resolved to suppress the naval station of Azof.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—The ship *Agra* from London to Boston came here yesterday. The *Agra* suffered considerably.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The cotton market is dull. Middling uplands closed at 14 1/2¢.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—The remains of Gen. Roger Hanson, (U. S. A.) were interred at Lexington yesterday.

McFARRAN, Armstrong & Co., one of our most prominent houses inaugurated to-day a daily three o'clock cotton market by auction, whereby planters have option to take the price last offered. The affair turned out a splendid success. One hundred and twenty-five bales were offered and 65 sold at 21 1/2¢ for Tennessee Middling.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Wm. Duggan was the only prisoner tried to-day. He was acquitted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Gold 44 1/2¢. Cotton is depressed. Uplands 34 1/2¢. Orleans 37 1/2¢.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Judge Bartol has just given his decision in the habeas corpus case. He sustains the power of the State to remove the Commissioners. There was great cheering in the court room by the friends of Gov. Swann and the new commissioners.

NEW YORK, 13.—Cotton dull and declined one cent. Sales to-day 1500 bales at 34 3/4¢. Gold 45 1/2¢.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Since Judge Bartol's decision the new commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties. It is expected they will immediately renew their demand upon the old commissioners for the surrender of the police stations. They were loudly cheered by a large crowd on entering their office.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—Fenian trials are to take place to-day at New Bedford. Dorney M. Devlin has been secured for the defence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is understood Gen. Grant has addressed a letter to Gen. Sheridan not to strictly enforce Order No. 44, issued in July last, which requires the arrest of persons charged with crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and their confinement in military custody until the Courts are ready to try them. The object of Gen. Grant is to avoid all cases of complaint, now that the "Civil Rights" Bill is before, and the judicial tribunals open to all complainants. The order has not been repealed as stated.

CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Franklin County Republican Convention met to-day and instructed their representatives in the legislature to vote for Gov. Curtin for Senator. The vote stood Curtin 73; Tyler 21; Cameron 1.

The Washington Delegates sent by the Mississippi Legislature, Messrs. Hillyer and Lowry to ask the pardon of Jefferson Davis have not yet had an interview with the President; but have sent to him the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, and they will to-morrow morning call upon the President informally to pay their respects.

R. M. T. Hunter, and Commodore Forrest of the late Confederate Navy are at the President's house to-day urging their applications for pardon.

WAR IN A NEW QUARTER.—Corea is a peninsula in the northeast of Asia, projecting southeasterly in the ocean, which it divides into the Sea of Japan on the east, and the Yellow Sea on the west. It has never been accurately surveyed, and little more of it is known than that it is about six hundred miles long by one hundred and thirty-five wide; that it is inhabited by about twenty millions of people; that its "foreign policy" is more Chinese than the Chinese; and that, although not very fertile, nor particularly well provided with ports, it has several harbors which might be made excellent naval stations.

POKED DEAD.—A man by the name of Joseph Crawford was found dead in his bed in the Magnolia House, in Rodney, last Thursday morning. It was discovered upon examination that he had eaten eight dozen oysters, drank half a bottle of whiskey, and one ounce of laudanum—enough trash to kill two or three men.

THERE are two American hotels in Cordova, Mexico, whose names are indicative of the former political predilections of their proprietors, namely, the "Confederate Hotel," kept by W. S. Johnson of Texas, and the "Dixie House," by John Ann Robertson of Alabama.

PROPHETIC.—Colonel Roberts has issued a stirring address to the Fenians, calling on them to form into military companies at once. The neutrality laws, he says, cannot prevent them, and its influence will no longer be allowed to rule this country. "You are Irish and Ireland's cause."